

The abundance of apparently normal larvæ having two pore-canals indicates that it is a normal condition of larvæ of that stage, which, should it so prove to be, would probably constitute a character of some phylogenetic importance. The right pore-canal sooner or later disappears, but persists slightly longer than the right posterior pouch, which is very transient in its character.

With the exception of the arms, which become very long, and the skeleton, which has been dissolved out, the pluteus, after undergoing the above transformation, appears as shown in fig. 6, which is the optical section of a young pluteus made in the same manner as fig. 3, but in this case the pluteus is lying on its ventral surface.

Explanation of letters in Figures.

<i>a.</i> Anus.	<i>oe.</i> Œsophagus.
<i>cb.</i> Ciliated band.	<i>oem.</i> Outer egg-membrane.
<i>iem.</i> Inner egg-membrane.	<i>rap.</i> Right anterior pouch.
<i>lap.</i> Left anterior pouch.	<i>rpp.</i> Right posterior pouch.
<i>lpc.</i> Left pore-canal.	<i>rpe.</i> Right pore-canal.
<i>lpp.</i> Left posterior pouch.	<i>s.</i> Stomach.
<i>m.</i> Mouth.	<i>sc.</i> Segmentation-cavity.
<i>me.</i> Mesenchyme.	

LXII.—*Some apparently undescribed Insects from the Transvaal.* By W. L. DISTANT.

COLEOPTERA.

LONGICORNIA.

Fam. *Cerambycidaë.*

Merionæda africana, sp. n.

Black; anterior and intermediate legs, basal non-dilated portion of posterior femora, and the elytra (excluding apical angles) ochraceous. Palpi, mandibles, and maxillæ brownish ochraceous.

The antennæ are somewhat obscurely pubescent and inwardly pilose. Head large, subquadrate, about as long as broad, coarsely punctate. Pronotum about half as long again as the head, sparingly but coarsely punctate, with a central longitudinal linear incision and a large discal foveate impression, its lateral margins slightly convex and pilose. Scutellum dull opaque black. Elytra sparingly but coarsely

punctate, the lateral margins pilose, shorter than the abdomen, broadest at humeral angles, beyond which they are distinctly emarginate, their apices narrow and subacute. Legs pilose; femora with their apical areas very strongly globose, especially those of the posterior femora, which are also coarsely punctate. Body beneath greyish pilose.

Long. 8-9 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Lydenburg District.

I have placed this species provisionally in the Eastern genus *Merionæda*, with which it generally agrees. It will probably afford the characters for a new genus.

LEPIDOPTERA.

HETEROCEA.

Fam. Arctiadæ.

The following species of *Pusiola* has been kindly worked out and described by Sir G. F. Hampson:—

Pusiola psecriphora, Hampson, sp. n.

♂. Antennæ bipectinate, with short branches ending in a bristle; fore wing with vein 11 very faint and almost obsolete.

Orange-yellow; palpi at tips and fore tibiæ tinged with fuscous; abdomen greyish towards base. Fore wing with the inner area very slightly tinged with fuscous: hind wing rather paler orange-yellow.

Hab. Transvaal, Pretoria (*Distant*).

Exp. 36 millim.

Fam. Noctuidæ.

Eublemma plumbosa, sp. n.

Anterior wings and pronotum very pale plumbeous, greyish towards base; head, antennæ, anterior margin to pronotum, costal margin and outer marginal fringe to anterior wings, and abdomen golden yellow; posterior wings and base of abdomen pale stramineous; a small dark apical plumbeous streak at apices of anterior wings. Anterior wings beneath much darker than above; body beneath and legs golden yellow.

Exp. wings 20 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Pretoria (*coll. Distant*). Mashunaland, Salisbury (*Brit. Mus.*).

Fam. **Hypsidæ.***Digama ostentata*, sp. n.

Head, pronotum, and anterior wings plumbeous; abdomen and posterior wings stramineous. Anterior wings crossed beyond cell by a waved, narrow, macular, greyish fascia; preceding this fascia are nine small black spots more or less margined with greyish, situate four costal and basal, one above centre and two above end of cell, one in centre and one at end of cell. Anterior wings beneath paler than above, few of the spots visible; body beneath and legs pale plumbeous; sternum and abdomen with marginal rows of black spots; proboscis stramineous.

Exp. wings 35 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Pretoria (*coll. Dist.*). Cape Colony, Annshaw (*Brit. Mus.*).

Fam. **Notodontidæ.***Hoplitis gigas*, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, and pronotum fuscous, lateral pronotal margins broadly greyish white; abdomen ochraceous, base narrowly, a central narrow longitudinal fascia and the apex broadly, fuscous. Body beneath and legs fuscous; lateral segmental tufts to abdomen ochraceous.

Anterior wings dull greyish, much speckled with fuscous; costal margin, two narrow outer and inner marginal fasciæ, a broader waved inner marginal fascia, and the neuration fuscous. These wings are greyish white near base and brownish grey on disk and on a subapical spot. Posterior wings greyish white, with a broad dark fuscous outer margin, which is widest at apex and somewhat obsolete at anal angle. Anterior wings beneath pale fuscous, with a streak beyond cell, an outer marginal series of spots, and a large spot near centre of inner margin greyish white. Posterior wings beneath generally as above, but with a short fuscous streak above end of cell; bases of both wings narrowly ochraceous.

Exp. wings 85 millim. Long. body 33 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Lydenburg District.

Phalera lydenburgi, sp. n.

♀. Body above brownish ochraceous, lateral margins of the pronotum and base of abdomen greyish violaceous; apical area of abdomen banded with fuscous. Body beneath and

legs fuscous (abdomen sometimes paler), with a series of marginal dark fuscous spots.

Anterior wings with the area beneath cell greyish ochraceous, speckled with black, above cell fuscous brown; a reniform spot at end of cell, which is castaneous, margined with ochraceous; an ochraceous oblique streak extending from apex to about the region of end of cell, outwardly margined by a narrowed waved fuscous fascia; outer margin with a series of elongated conical ochraceous spots, their apices fuscous and greyish. Posterior wings pale fuscous, basal area pale ochraceous; outer fringe ochraceous, with brownish lines. Wings beneath pale fuscous, outer margins and base of posterior wings as above.

Exp. wings 50-55 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Lydenburg District (*Pret. Mus. and coll. Dist.*).

Allied to *P. imitata*, Druce.

Cerura spiritalis, sp. n.

Head greyish ochraceous, pronotum and base of abdomen greyish white; pronotum with the anterior margin greyish ochraceous, followed by dark fuscous, posterior margin with two dark fuscous tufts; abdomen with apical two thirds dark fuscous, speckled with greyish white. Body beneath greyish white; head, antennæ, tarsi, two spots to intermediate and posterior tibiæ, and apex of abdomen dark fuscous.

Wings greyish white; anterior wings with a very small rounded spot near base, an irregular spot in cell and one above it on costal margin, three smaller subapical costal spots, an outer submarginal fascia commencing beneath apex, a large irregular spot on inner margin, and a series of small outer marginal spots dark fuscous; posterior wings with the outer margin and a small spot near end of cell fuscous. Wings beneath greyish white; both wings with a broad outer marginal fuscous fascia and an elongate spot at end of cells.

Exp. wings 53 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Lydenburg District.

Fam. Lasiocampidæ.

Lebeda mustelina.

♂ ♀. Body and anterior wings tawny, posterior wings slightly roseate.

♂. Anterior wings with three very obscure transverse

lineate fasciæ, the two outer much waved; both wings with a distinct paler marginal fringe inwardly darkly delineated.

♀. Anterior wings with three distinct, oblique, lineate, fuscous fasciæ, about equally separated; outer marginal fringe as in male.

Exp. wings, ♂ 34, ♀ 50 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Lydenburg District (*Pret. Mus. and coll. Dist.*).

In 1897 I described a new species of *Taragama* (*T. mirabilis*) in which, having before me then only single male and female specimens, I considered the sexes to widely diverge. I have since been able to examine a male altogether agreeing with the female described, and it is thus evident there are two distinct species.

Taragama mirabilis.

Taragama mirabilis ♂, *Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. xx.*
p. 208 (1897).

Transvaal, Lydenburg District (*coll. Dist.*).

Taragama cuprea, sp. n.

Taragama mirabilis ♀, *Dist. Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 6, vol. xx.*
p. 208 (1897).

Male resembling female; posterior wings a little paler.

Exp. wings, ♂ 42 millim.

Hab. Transvaal, Lydenburg District (*Pret. Mus.*).

LXIII.—*Descriptions of some new Species of Heterocera from Tropical America, Africa, India, and the Eastern Islands.*
By HERBERT DRUCE, F.L.S. &c.

Fam. Arctiidæ.

Metaxanthia vespiformis, sp. n.

Female.—Head, antennæ, thorax, tegulæ, the basal half of the abdomen, and the legs all black; the anal half of the abdomen chrome-yellow. Primaries smoky hyaline black, darkest at the base and on the costal margin; the veins all black: secondaries whitish hyaline, dusky at the apex and round the outer margin to the anal angle; the veins black.

Expanse $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Hab. Amazons, Villa Nova (*Bates, in Mus. Oxford.*)